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oath of allegiance to His Majesty King George were set free; those who would not were shipped off to Detroit on parole.

Two years later an American expedition attempted to recover the post. The British garrison was warned, and the attack failed. During the blockade by the American troops and the brief but sharp battle on the island the women and children of the village were kept for safety in the blockhouses of the fort.

After the treaty of Ghent was signed it was eight months before arrangements were completed for the evacuation of Fort Mackinac by the British troops. Their commander, Colonel Robert McDouall, was especially anxious that no Indian disorders or massacres of the inhabitants should occur upon his retirement. He waited, therefore, until the American squadron of four vessels hove in sight upon the morning of July 18, 1815. Within thirty minutes after landing, Colonel Anthony Butler, the American officer in charge, took over the post; for the last time the cross of Sts. George and Andrew came down, and the American flag arose upon the flagstaff of Fort Mackinac.

The entire history of Mackinac is replete with romance. One of the officers who came with the detachment of Americans in 1815 was Captain Benjamin K. Pierce, brother of Franklin Pierce, later president of the United States. Captain Pierce fell in love with a young half-breed French-Chippewa girl living on the island; she was beautiful and well-educated, and the wedding was a notable one, the mother and aunt of the bride appearing in full Indian costume.

At the time of the Civil War the fort had been ungarrisoned for some time. May 20, 1862 a detachment of troops arrived there as escort for several prominent officials of Tennessee who had wished to deliver their state to the Confederates. They were detained in honorable captivity for some months at Fort Mackinac. The post is now part of a state park belonging to Michigan.

SIoux WAR OF 1862 AT SUPERIOR

Have you any record of the Sioux War of 1862 as far as it related to Wisconsin points? We belonged to the Home Guards, built a wooden stockade on the bay front in Superior, and families went into the stockade nights, etc.

The Home Guards were supplied with Springfield rifles and ammunition by the state, and under its control. The United States sent us a company of soldiers taken prisoners at Shiloh, and not exchanged. Captain Dixon was the commander. I think the company belonged to the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

There must be some record of the Home Guards, with lists of officers and privates, etc. If you cannot find any record in the state departments, would I be likely to find anything through the information bureau at Washington, D. C.?

I belonged to the Home Guards; so did my brother, James Bardon of Superior. We drilled, did guard duty, etc. Only a few of us are now left of the company.

THOMAS BARDON

Ashland

The following report upon your inquiry has been prepared by Miss Kellogg of the research division of the Society:

Your query interests us, and we have been going through the adjutant generals' and governors' Civil War papers in our custody to obtain information concerning frontier defense, particularly at Lake Superior points during the disturbances of 1862. The news of the Indian massacres in Minnesota reached Superior about August 25. There was much alarm for fear the Chippewa might likewise assume a hostile attitude. The citizens of Superior at once formed a committee of safety consisting of Washington Ashton, Thomas H. Hogan, and R. G. Coburn. August 31 they issued Public Order No. 1 for an organized guard to parole from nine P.M. to five A.M.; every male person from eighteen to sixty to be called on to perform service; all families to sleep between St. John and Thompson avenues, Fourth Street, and the Bay; all venders of ammunition or liquor to Indians to be summarily dealt with; neighboring towns requested to concentrate at Superior.

The panic was so great that when the steamer *Neptune* left on September 3 thirty people went away in her. More would have gone in the *Planet*, but she was delayed in arriving. There was a company called Douglas County Home Guards in Superior which had been enrolled the preceding January at the suggestion of James S. Ritchie for fear of troubles with Indians or English. The officers were Washington Ashton, captain, Daniel Waterman, first lieutenant, August Zachau, second lieutenant, who received their commissions in June.

Under the decree of the committee of safety on September 18 every able-bodied man was requested to enroll in the Douglas County Guards until relieved by United States soldiers. The committee at this date had been enlarged to six members; Thomas H. Hogan had been replaced by H. T. Holcomb; Thomas Clark, H. W. Shaw, and E. C. Clarke were the new members. Meanwhile the committee took an inventory of all the firearms in Superior and found there were sixty shotguns, rifles, and pistols, all told. At the tap of the bell all women were ordered to go to a certain warehouse on the docks; E. C. Clarke was dispatched to Madison to procure aid from the state government. The governor, meanwhile, had sent Captain Maurice M. Samuels of the First Wisconsin to visit the border communities and the Chippewa camps and report conditions to him. August 30 he was at St. Croix Falls where he met A-que-en-zee, a Chippewa chief, who wished Samuels to accompany him to Superior and then to the different payments. September 30 Samuels was at Odanah and reported that the Chippewa were peaceful. He found Home Guards being organized at all the frontier communities. Before the middle of September the governor had sent what state arms he could secure to the threatened towns. Hudson received 200 rifles; Superior's captain on September 16 gave bond for 192 rifled muskets and equipment for the Douglas County Guard. On the preceding day James S. Ritchie, draft commissioner at Superior, wrote the adjutant general that Captain Samuels' arrival, his uniform, and his arrest of whisky sellers had cleared the situation. He requested, however, a loan of cannon and advocated cutting down the forest as far as Tenth Street and building two or three blockhouses at Superior.

When E. C. Clarke reached Madison the governor was ready to listen to his pleas. He sent a special message to the legislature asking for a new militia law and an appropriation for the defense of the frontier. By personal application to the United States authorities the governor secured 2,000 stand of arms and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. Clarke went to Milwaukee to get this material shipped to Lake Superior and eventually it was sent up. October 18 Clarke gave bond for these arms and wrote that upon his return to Superior shortly before that date he found the guard kept every night and that immediate trouble with the Chippewa was feared. Meanwhile General

John Pope had been ordered to St. Paul to control the Sioux and to coöperate with the governors of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to protect the frontier. Several regiments fitting for the front were detained; the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin was sent up the river to participate in the Sioux campaign. So pressing was the need, however, for these men at the front that Pope was constantly being urged by the War Department to release them for service. He was promised paroled prisoners to take their place. They did not however reach him until early in October when he sent two companies to Lake Superior—one to Bayfield, one to Superior. The company for Superior had come up from St. Louis to Madison towards the end of September. It was composed of Wisconsin troops that had been captured the preceding spring at the battle of Shiloh and was known as Company B of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. The governor made requisitions of warm clothing for these troops and embarked them on the steamer *Sea Bird* (probably at Milwaukee). Their officers were not Wisconsin men, but appointed from United States volunteers. The captain was John L. Dickson, first lieutenant, Samuel Drake, second lieutenant, George W. Gordon, surgeon, I. M. Winn (a Minnesota legislator). Captain E. B. Carling went with the troops to arrange for quarters, etc. It was some time in November before this company of paroled men reached Superior. The Chippewa about this time were showing signs of restlessness. Judge McCloud of Bayfield visited General Pope at St. Paul early in November to represent to him the danger. Apparently the appearance of the troops (about sixty in each company) sufficed to overawe the aborigines and keep them from an outbreak.

We have not been able to ascertain how long the paroled company remained at Superior. Nor is the list of the Douglas County Home Guards forthcoming. It may yet be found among the adjutant generals' papers, which are quite voluminous. We will keep it in mind and report to you if we find it. From Washington you can no doubt obtain information about the officers of the paroled company and the length of its stay at Superior.

The citizens of that frontier town had a long period of anxiety, which was heightened by fear of the draft. James S. Ritchie was draft commissioner, but upon news of the danger from the Indians

Governor Salomon suspended the draft for both Douglas and La Pointe counties. The prompt measures taken first by the local, then by the state, and finally by the federal authorities saved Wisconsin's frontiers from danger of such a massacre as befell those of Minnesota.

I am much pleased to receive Miss Kellogg's research of the Sioux War troubles at Superior, etc., in 1862. There is not a soul living that she mentions. I was a private in the Douglas County Guards and of course very familiar with the situation.

I wish I could get one of the old rifled muskets. Would like a copy of the governor's proclamation on the call, etc.

THOMAS BARDON
Ashland